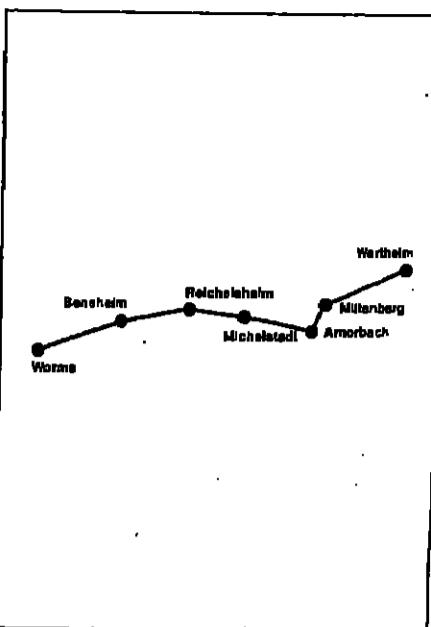


Routes to tour in Germany



The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there – to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.



- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



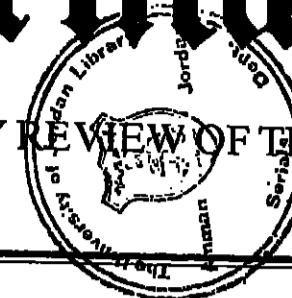
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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 30 June 1985
Twenty-fourth year - No. 1185 - By air

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Return of the hijack age after a deceptive calm

Süddeutsche Zeitung

When a German anti-terrorist unit freed a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Mogadishu in October 1977 one of hijacker's terrorism's many heads seemed effectively to have been severed.

The GSG-9 operation in Mogadishu was modelled on the 1976 Israeli airlift at Entebbe and the successful armed attack to free a Sabena airliner at Tel Aviv airport in 1972.

Even though everyday terror – gunnings, car-bombs and bombs planted in buildings – continued to take its toll of blood in Europe and the Middle East, the tide of terrorism seemed to have turned in the Western democracies' favour.

Terrorism may have sealed new nights with the mass murder of US, French and Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, as civil aviation seemed largely to be spared further escalation.

This cockpit peace was deceptive, the jihadi-headed monster is alive and well. Only the cast has changed.

It used to be the PLO and its side-kicks, including its German stooges, that specialised in taking plane-loads of passengers hostage.

Their role has now been taken over by Shiite gangs that claim to be waging jihad, or holy war, that lends religious justification to their every crime.

Worse still, the new moralists are not representatives of a kind of private enterprise who aim to settle scores or to transform the world in their own distorted image by means of propaganda and at the expense of innocent lives.

Terrorism 1980s-style is not just an outcry of the oppressed who hope by means of a sub-machine gun or a truckload of dynamite to gain a hearing and mobilise feelings of guilt in the post-industrial Western world.

Murder and abduction are too often used as a ploy in day-to-day politics, especially in the Middle East and in a war of all against all that can with growing justification be called state terrorism.

Syrians kill Jordanians and Iraqis blow up Iraqis. Libyans aren't so fussy as long as their victims are felt to be enemies of Colonel Gaddafi. Allies, Palestinians and Sunni Muslims each other in a three-cornered conflict.

The escape-valve view of terrorism has to have been displaced by the triangle linking Damascus and Tehran with their respective allies in Lebanon. Syria must be credited with the mur-

der of Bashir Gemayel, brother of the present Lebanese head of state, in 1982 and Iran with the suicide raids on French, Israeli and US troops last year.

It may be no coincidence that shortly before the TWA jet was hijacked no fewer than three Iranian delegations visited Syria, from where it is child's play to cross into Lebanon.

Nahib Berri cuts a brilliant figure as the classic symbol of the new terrorism in his threethold role as Lebanese Justice Minister, head of the Shi'ite Amal militia and mediator and terrorists' advocate in the Beirut hostage drama.

As a mediator he talks in statesmanlike terms of his responsibility for the American hostages, yet as an advocate he has embraced the cause of terrorism.

"Israel failed to release its Shi'ite prisoners," says the Lebanese Justice Minister, "I would tell the hijackers to do what they liked with the hostages."

We may never know what Berri's role in the Lebanese war of the jungle is: that of an instigator or of a man taken by surprise.

All that can be said for sure is that he and his Shi'ite followers would gain enormously in stature if they succeeded in forcing Israel to free their co-religionists.

People are sacrificed by the hundred as a matter of routine in Lebanon in the interest of the greater cause, that of consolidating power.

By Lebanese standards and in terms of present-day Lebanese youths 20 or 30 hostages are of little consequence.

Yet Mr Berri and his associates face a problem that cannot be solved in the customary Lebanese manner. The hostages now hidden in the labyrinth of west Beirut hold American passports.

For America the hostages' fate is a repeat of the Teheran hostage affair that ended, after a painful year, in barely-concealed humiliation for the United States.

The desire for revenge is deep-seated and an aircraft carrier squadron of the US Sixth Fleet is already patrolling the Lebanese coast, with a second armada of 1,500 tried and trusted US Marines en route from Gibraltar.

But who are the Marines and the USS Nimitz's bombers to strafe? Missiles might shake the rubble that is Beirut yet

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Mexican visitor

Economic issues were high on the agenda when the Mexican President, Miguel de la Madrid, visited the Federal Republic. Here he is welcomed to Bonn by President Richard von Weizsäcker (right). (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

Terror hits the weakest point, international transport

ports and railway stations and on planes and trains testifies to similar strategies.

Innocent and unsuspecting air and rail travellers feel particularly safe in the hands of an institution such as an airline or a national railway system.

Advanced societies are nowhere more vulnerable than in the international transport sector, a sensitive network symbolically linking people all over the world.

Those who seek to tear the network apart by resorting to violence not only have an easy time of it; they can also be sure of international attention.

Worldwide news coverage – publicity – is the real aim of both the Frankfurt terrorists and the Beirut hijackers.

Politically, terrorist raids over the past 15 years have had no lasting effect, merely sending 'shock' waves round the world for a few days.

President Reagan, who faces the toughest challenge in his White House career at the hands of a handful of despicable blackmailers, is right in refusing to enter into compromises of whatever kind.

Questionable concessions are no use. The civilised world cannot, unless it is prepared to give itself up, afford to kowtow to terrorists.

How else – other than sternly – can one deal with creatures for whom there is good reason to kill people arbitrarily?

Bernd Stadelmann
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 20 June 1985)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Gorbachev lets Europe play bigger role in foreign policy thinking

Following Mikhail Gorbachev's first three months in office it looks as if, for the third time in just under three years, yet another Soviet leader has gambled away the opportunity of moving closer to the American president.

Things are stagnating in Geneva and a summit meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan this year is improbable.

Instead of slowing down the arms race the Soviets and the Americans wag their fingers at the respective sins of the other side: militarisation of space and mobilisation against Central America on the one hand, conveyor-belt missile production and continuing barbarity in Afghanistan on the other.

Has the foreign policy course pursued by the 54 year-old head of the Kremlin already come unstuck? Can it already be said after only twelve weeks in office that Gorbachev has failed to provide new impetus to Soviet diplomacy?

The answer must be in the negative in view of current developments. So far the new helmsman in Moscow has cleverly harnessed the winds of international politics to steer his own course.

This is particularly true with regard to President Reagan's space-weapons programme.

At some stage in the future the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) could become a military and technological challenge to the Soviet Union. At the moment, however, the SDI discussion is a godsend for Gorbachev.

It comes just at the right time for the general secretary as he is much more interested in Europe than his predecessors in office.

Whereas Brezhnev and Andropov tried in vain to break up Americans and Europeans to prevent missile deployment in Europe, Gorbachev has regained a foothold on the old continent and found a sympathetic ear.

Ever since his spectacular visit to London in December 1984 Moscow's mere anti-SDI propaganda has turned into an almost respected influence on the Atlantic side of Reagan's "star wars" ambitions.

Although the two superpowers are still fighting a cold war they are not engaged in mutual confrontation in any of the classic trouble spots in Asia, the Middle East or Asia.

In his December 1984 speech setting out his basic policy principles Gorbachev did not portray the Americans as the muscle-bound leader and seducer of the capitalist world. This was a conspicuous departure from the usual Kremlin perspective.

In this speech Gorbachev pointed towards a "gradual yet increasingly apparent loss" by the United States of its former political and economic supremacy and an erosion of its position in comparison to the new centres of power, above all in Western Europe and Japan.

Immediately after taking over as party leader Gorbachev at least gave the impression that he shared the misgivings of other countries with regard to the bipolar model of the world.

In an interview with *Pravda* on 8 April he said:

"The relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States is an extremely important factor in international politics. However, we by no means look at the world through the prism of this relationship. We appreciate the weight car-

tied by other countries in international affairs."

This leitmotif, which has been fostered during recent talks with western politicians, is in no way merely an attempt by the party leader to "beguile" Willy Brandt, as claimed by the CDU and CSU.

Gorbachev made a much more lasting impression, for example, on Britain's conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, than anyone would have thought possible before his visit to London.

His good will campaign in Europe also fits in well with the policies pursued by the old guard he declared in a speech given to top party officials in December 1984: "Socialism has influenced and influences the development of the world most strongly via its economic policies, via successes in the socio-economic field."

Gorbachev already indicated a change towards the new willingness to seek dialogue in his capacity as politburo supreme a year ago.

Two months later, in September 1984, Moscow began to free itself from the self-isolation imposed by foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

In Smolensk Gorbachev declared that the Soviet leadership is "by no means of the opinion that détente has been directly undermined" and added: "the world does not want and will not live under an American diktat, and we are convinced that sooner or later the international community will be able to bring those politicians back on to the path of realism who have forgotten their responsibility and jeopardise the existence of mankind."

The suggestion made by Gorbachev on 8 April to freeze all the arms and developments under discussion at the Geneva negotiations at their present levels was described by Nato officials in Brussels as a "classic example of Soviet diplomacy, whose intention it is to split the western alliance".

However, this is an oversimplification. Although the new party leader may be trying to take advantage and exaggerate the difference of opinion in the West, particularly now that Reagan's futuristic space plans threaten to turn the Atlantic Alliance into a no-future community, it is important to take a closer look at the nuances in his policy towards the West.

There are signs that the former student of jurisprudence is much more strongly oriented towards the traditions, history and cultural heritage of the old continent than the party veterans and is trying to make political capital out of this fact.

The old guard with its extensive economic model and great efforts to become a world power concentrated on "catching up and overtaking" America.

Modern variants have emerged from this traditional fixation; one of them is the moderate, reformist and détente-oriented position supported, for example, by the head of the America Institute, Georgi Arbatov.

The aim of this group of advisers is - or at least was for a long time - détente under the control of the two superpowers. They would like to see the world by and large split up into American and Soviet spheres of influence.

However, these arguments for a big "deal" with the Americans are obsolete for the time being in view of Ronald Reagan's presidency.

The new general secretary would seem to listen more closely to the advice of those advisers who advocate a "polycentrist" approach to the western world.

One of these advisers is the director of the International Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Alexander Jakovlev. He belonged to the delegation which accompanied Gorbachev during his spectacular visit to London.

Jakovlev supports the following line: "the historically predictable future the centrifugal tendencies in the capitalist world will grow."

The Soviet party leader, however, will have to take at least two steps if he wishes to convince the Europeans in the long run that he is serious about his concept of political détente as a form of economic betterment.

Firstly, he must sail out of the framework of Andrei Gromyko's course in discussions with the Americans. In particular, impartial Europeans have had enough of the self-opinionatedness and hypocrisy shown by both sides in the field of arms policy negotiations.

Secondly, Gorbachev will have to take specific European interests into consideration, in accordance with the Lord Palmerston statement he quoted in London: "States have no allies, but interests".

For if the party leader only welcomes the Europeans as auxiliary troops in his fight against SDI he will not be able to make use of the "common house" (Gorbachev calls Europe).

Gorbachev would appear to have realised this fact. During talks with Italy's prime minister, Craxi, he recently indicated a willingness to establish political contacts with the EC.

It is time, he said, for this western community and the eastern Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to establish mutually beneficial relations in the economic field".

Gorbachev continued: "In so far as EC countries act as a 'political unit' we are willing to jointly seek a common language for specific international problems."

In making this offer Gorbachev has broken with tradition, indeed he has turned the tables.

Up to now, the Kremlin has rejected the EC as a partner precisely because it was regarded as a political and not just economic union.

Opposition leader Hans-Joachim Vogel was left obliged to dismiss as inappropriate SPD kite-flying about the possibility of Chancellor being ousted before the 1987 general election.

He reminded fellow-Social Democrats that the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition still had an unshakable majority and that any such ideas were hopelessly unrealistic.

If the Social Democrats are to understand a realistic appraisal of the situation they must take a level-headed view of their position.

They must, for instance, realise that poll successes in the Saar, the Rhine and the Ruhr were due mainly to favourable local circumstances and to the strength of the local SPD leaders, Oskar Lafontaine and Johannes Rau.

They were also due to mid-term dissatisfaction with the Bonn government. So the SPD continues to owe much of its resurgence to the weakness of its adversaries.

There may be a trend toward the SPD, if it is only in the provinces (and by no means universal even there).

SPD leader Willy Brandt has reminded the party that it will have to improve its standing considerably in the south and the south-west (in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, that is) if it is ever to be in a position to regain a majority in Bonn.

Besides, the process of programmatic change within the SPD and its performance in Opposition in Bonn have by no means convinced voters that the Social Democrats are ready yet to return to power.

The SPD would do well to stick to its prescribed medicine and aim at regaining power in Bonn via poll successes in the *Länder* and in local government elections. It is at these levels that Herr Brandt hopes a successor generation of political "grandchildren" will take over from the old guard.

This new generation, it is hoped, will usher in a period of reconstruction of Social Democratic power.

The next SPD target is the CDU *Land* government in Lower Saxony, where state assembly elections are due next year.

Social Democratic optimists even feel the party stands a chance of ousting the Christian Democrats next year without the backing of the Greens.

It would be more realistic to work on the assumption that the CDU's lead in Lower Saxony is too great to reverse, especially as Chancellor Kohl is likely to see the Lower Saxon elections as make-or-break for himself and to campaign accordingly.

The outcome will certainly decide who commands the majority in the Bundestat, or upper house, in Bonn.

If the SPD wins in Lower Saxony it will be able to make life very difficult for the Bonn coalition via the Bundestat.

The SPD is beginning to conjure no less venturesome, not to say wildly exaggerated visions in preparation for the 1987 general election.

SPD business manager Peter Glotz has announced that the party's aim is to equal or improve on its performance in 1972, when the Social Democrats emerged as the largest single party in the Bundestat.

Yet the 1972 showing was unique, a result polled by a government in power and with an unusual degree of emotional support from the electorate.

Voters backed the Social Democrats' reform plans and, especially, their policy of coming to terms with the East Bloc.

There are no signs of a comparable political situation in 1987. What is more, the Social Democrats have no prospect of a reliable coalition partner.

At Federal level the Greens can hardly be considered.

The Social Democrats also have yet to lay the programmatic groundwork for general election success.

Economic policy was probably what most brought about their downfall in government in 1982, and they have yet to fix this.

Their draft manifesto is due to be published this autumn. It is too early to say whether voters will see it as a convincing alternative.

"Ecological modernisation of the economy" with the aim of "socially acceptable" use of new technologies is still more a slogan than a framework for action.

The SPD may claim to have regained voters' confidence in its ability to fight unemployment.

On environmental affairs it even claims to have come from behind to outpace the Greens and the Christian Democrats.

Its Work and Environment programme might have helped, but it cannot be considered a solution to the long-term problems of structural economic change resulting in permanent high unemployment.

The Social Democrats' competence in terms of manpower is at least as important as political and programmatic considerations, and in major sectors, especially economic affairs, the Opposition has yet to muster really outstanding people.

Advocates of Realpolitik thus avoided being nailed for the betrayal of Green ideals, while fundamentalists were left until next spring to bring their battalions up to full strength.

Recent, undeniably disappointing poll results are not alone in upsetting many delegates and supporters of the Greens.

They feel even more frustrated by the idea that they are on the point of relapsing into the established ways of established political parties.

Or, as fundamentalist and spokesman for the executive Rainer Trampert put it: "The Greens are increasingly losing their way in dreary party politics."

Many were shocked at the need to spend three and a half hours debating both legal and meaningful uses to which to put the millions the Greens have been

Lighter moment relieves the gloom at Greens' meeting

Kieler Nachrichten

paid in taxpayers' money toward election expenses.

They had come to the conference to take a closer look at themselves and seek a way out of the crisis all were agreed the Greens were in, not to talk about money.

The Greens are upset that their party has forfeited its character of a popular movement and is no longer capable of political spontaneity, and barely of "visions".

Instead it gazes, mesmerised like a rabbit by a snake, at the SPD, worried lest the Social Democrats increasingly deprive it of its basis, as one delegate put it.

Rainer Trampert realistically had to admit that the Social Democrats had regained their footing sooner than had been expected.

Petra Kelly, still a veritable automatic rifle in her rhetoric, appealed to the conference:

"Social Democratisation of the Greens will make the Greens superfluous. Who is still going to vote for us if we start pursuing Young Socialist policies?"

Uli Tost, from Hamburg, took a similar view. "We must," he said, "make sure we are not left to make sure the SPD pursues what is felt to be the right policy."

Constant mention was made of the Greens retaining an unmistakable identity of their own, yet delegates signally failed to breathe life into it.

The crisis of the Greens is partly a result of the crisis among so-called social movements in Germany, first and foremost the peace movement.

Small wonder many delegates seek salvation in reactivating such movements. The slogan "See you all again in Wackersdorf" was extremely popular as a result.

Wackersdorf, in Bavaria, is the site of a planned nuclear fuel reprocessing plant and the scene of protest and anti-nuclear rallies.

After an emotion-laden night debate there was more than mere moral disgust in the call for an end to vivisection.

It could be that anti-vivisection is a new field of Green activity in which public opinion can be mobilised.

The extraordinary Green party conference in Hagen failed to pave the way for fresh fields and pastures new, but the conference avoided full-scale reform as advocated by Otto Schily.

Full-scale reform would probably have been self-destructive. The conference, as a woman delegate from Hesse complained, was little more than a makeshift bid to mend fences.

New Green MP in Bonn Joe Müller will not have been alone in returning home disappointed after clamouring for policy decisions to be reached so people knew where they stood.

Will the party of environmentalists, peace- and animal-lovers succeed in time for the state assembly elections in Lower Saxony in coming to the realisation recommended by a Lower Saxon member of the Greens' national executive?

They were, said Margareta Wolf, neither fundamentalists nor Realpolitiker but, purely and simply, Green.

Gisbert Kühn

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 June 1985)

DIE ZEIT

and accommodating in comparison with the grimly threatening mannerism of the Soviet foreign minister, when it comes to international relations, he does not focus so heavily on the United States and turns much more emphatically towards the rest of the world.

The old guard with its extensive economic model and great efforts to become a world power concentrated on "catching up and overtaking" America.

Modern variants have emerged from this traditional fixation; one of them is the moderate, reformist and détente-oriented position supported, for example, by the head of the America Institute, Georgi Arbatov.

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■ PEOPLE

Chief government spokesman resigns as tax men probe

Stiddutsche Zeitung

Chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch has resigned. He is being investigated on allegations of tax evasion.

Herr Boenisch owned a house in Berlin, and one report in Bonn was that the sale of this house had prompted the investigation.

Questioned earlier on the details, he had brushed the query aside, saying he had not made much of a profit after having bought his mother an apartment from the proceeds.

But the tax department is taking a closer look at Herr Boenisch's records back to before he joined the Bonn government two years ago.

He is a former editor of the mass-circulation *Bild-Zeitung*.

When reports that he was to be prosecuted grew, he initially hinted that the situation was not that desperate; he would manage somehow.

He only changed his mind when the Berlin public prosecutor paid him an official visit. He received him in his Bonn office.

In deciding to tender his resignation he was merely pre-empting suspension from duty. Civil servants are liable to suspension while criminal proceedings against them are in progress.

Alois Mertes, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office, who has died after a heart attack aged 63, was never a man to take it easy.

He repeatedly plunged into the rough and tumble of political disputes and was not given, as a keen parliamentarian, to shirking issues.

Yet he was most upset when his constituency, Bitburg, came under critical scrutiny in connection with President Reagan's visit to its war cemetery.

He was proud of the 67 per cent he polled there for the Christian Democrats. It was a success he felt he and the CDU owed partly to friendship with the Americans.

Bitburg US Air Force base is on the best of terms with local people.

Mertes was a former career diplomat who knew his Ostpolitik, of which he was a veteran. He was also well-versed in East-West ties and relations with the United States.

Hailing from the Moselle area, on the border with France, Belgium and Luxembourg, he was keenly aware of the need to maintain understanding with the French.

He had lately paid attention to Latin America. Only last March he went to Central America on fact-finding mission to see for himself the situation there.

Staff who accompanied him were surprised when he recalled what he had learnt long ago as a student in Valladolid and held impromptu press conferences in Spanish.

They already knew he could put his views across in fluent English and French and that he had learnt Russian and bore in mind the sense of Russian words in his theoretical considerations.



Peter Boenisch... out
(Photo: Poly-Press)



Friedhelm Ost... in
(Photo: dpa)

Foreign Office minister dies at 63



Alois Mertes... didn't shirk issues.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Some will remember with pleasure a battle of words between Alois Mertes and Social Democrat Horst Ehmke in Princeton; both spoke English.

Mertes had a special relationship with language. There was probably no one to equal him in the present Bonn government for linguistic training.

At times Bonn today seems to feel it can afford to neglect precision of vocabulary and arguments. Not so Mertes; he

Continued on page 6

power someone else may hold prevents it from prevailing.

This is a Christian line of argument that must be heeded by those who all too readily confuse forgoing justice with peaceful behaviour and fulfilling other people's claims with justice.

In describing the division of Germany as a whole Herr Leber also went into the conditions of freedom in western Germany.

Thomas Aquinas, that justice was not merely a matter of power.

He sees ties with the United States as a prerequisite for survival in freedom.

Was he speaking with the personal

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GERMANY

Reconciliation before legal claims, says Weizsäcker

Algemeine Zeitung
MAINZ

German Unity Day, 17 June, marks a popular uprising in East Germany in 1953. This year, VE Day was also celebrated, in May.

Seldom in the 40 years since the end of the Second World War have we experienced as vividly as this year how ubiquitous the past can be.

It has been a year marked by the Bremen debate and by disputes about the future of the Hanover conference of Silesian expellees.

Does the German Question remain open or has it been settled by the course

of events? This and other issues do not come in a category that can be answered in one way or another as required by considerations of the day.

There is no full stop in history. Historical processes are marked by change and history has yet to deliver a final opinion on the destiny of Central Europe.

That was why Richard von Weizsäcker, the Bonn head of state, told the Protestant church assembly in Düsseldorf that the present shape of Europe, its political and ideological division, could not be history's last word on the subject.

This diagnosis of President Weizsäcker's stands in reassuringly level-headed yet promising contrast to statements by conservative politicians and expellee officials.

They have tended to call publicly into question what Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauß calls the "politically binding nature" of the treaties concluded with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970.

In major addresses in Bonn and Düsseldorf Richard von Weizsäcker sought to convey certainty that German foreign policy would not be shaking the foundations of the policy of coming to terms with our neighbours to the east.

This applies both to intra-German ties and to divided Europe as a whole.

In other words, the burden of the division of Germany and Europe can only be surmounted within a continental framework.

Priority must be given to individual freedom and, as Herr von Weizsäcker put it with reference to Berlin: "The German Question will be open for as long as the Brandenburg Gate remains closed."

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In other words, the burden of the division of Germany and Europe can only be surmounted within a continental framework.

Individual moves by expellee officials and abstruse articles published in the expellees' weekly, *Der Schlesier*, are overrated by our eastern neighbours.

They will continue to be overrated for as long as the authorities fail to dissociate themselves and to state clearly where Bonn foreign policy stands on relations with the East.

According to Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, the Chancellor lays down overall policy guidelines.

It is striking and unusual for Foreign Minister Genscher to say the President's Office, and not the Chancellor's Office, has most clearly and convincingly paved the way for Ostpolitik in the years ahead.

Borders cannot be moved, but they must one day become easier to cross, and that is the way forward for Ostpolitik.

It will be a protracted process, and one that can only take effect on the basis of confidence-building (or reducing lack of confidence).

That was why the President said this was why Richard von Weizsäcker, the Bonn head of state, told the Protestant church assembly in Düsseldorf that the present shape of Europe, its political and ideological division, could not be history's last word on the subject.

This diagnosis of President Weizsäcker's stands in reassuringly level-headed yet promising contrast to statements by conservative politicians and expellee officials.

They have tended to call publicly into question what Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauß calls the "politically binding nature" of the treaties concluded with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970.

In major addresses in Bonn and Düsseldorf Richard von Weizsäcker sought to convey certainty that German foreign policy would not be shaking the foundations of the policy of coming to terms with our neighbours to the east.

This applies both to intra-German ties and to divided Europe as a whole.

In other words, the burden of the division of Germany and Europe can only be surmounted within a continental framework.

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Kohl addresses Silesian exiles

There were a number of exaggerations and displays of tactlessness on the eve of the Silesian conference in Hanover that Chancellor Kohl could have taken as pretexts for not attending.

He chose to ignore such advice and faced the touchy atmosphere of the gathering, and he deserves respect for the courage of his convictions.

The Chancellor well knew he was not going to echo the views or sentiments of a number of expellee officials and others who will never learn.

His address to the conference was not memorable in the sense that it solved conflict, contained anything new or conveyed existing ideas in a striking manner.

But it did demonstrate readiness to confer with the expellees, a large and significant section of the German population, without descending to the level of angling for the votes of political extremists (which was what some expected him to do).

The uneasy atmosphere at the conference, where he was barracked and will have read provocative banners, was bound to make its mark.

Priority must be given to individual freedom and, as Herr von Weizsäcker put it with reference to Berlin: "The German Question will be open for as long as the Brandenburg Gate remains closed."

In other words, the burden of the division of Germany and Europe can only be surmounted within a continental framework.

The Chancellor could unquestionably have referred more clearly to previous German injustice meted out to millions of people before mentioning the expellees from the East.

But the legal situation is complicated — just as the Chancellor said. That is why it is unfair to criticise what he had to say, regardless how one might feel politically about the treaties on which the situation is based.

Herr Kohl avoided fulfilling the expectations of expellee politicians who hoped Ostpolitik might undergo change after the CDU had taken over from the SPD at the helm of the Bonn coalition.

He said that the Federal Republic and Poland had no territorial claims on each other and would not be making any in future, which was strictly in accordance with the treaty position.

Eastern European criticism of the Chancellor's speech has been attributed by Minister of State Schäuble of the Chancellor's Office to a Soviet desire to shift the legal basis of the German situation.

Herr Kohl must be congratulated for having stood by his principles in view of these ambitions too.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 19 June 1985)

<p

The European Community is to cut the intervention price of cereals and raps by 1.8 per cent. Bonn's Farm Minister, Ignaz Kiechle, had vetoed the cut, but now the European Commission is going ahead with it on the grounds that the farm ministers had not decided on "new prices" when they met.

The German decision to veto a reduction in European Community cereal prices damages this country's credibility.

It will make it difficult for Chancellor Kohl to convince his European partners at the Milan summit this month that he is serious about Europe.

The cereal prices and the shrinking incomes of farmers were not the only issues on the agenda during the meeting between the European Community's farm ministers in Luxembourg.

The basic positions of German policy towards the Community were at stake. The veto on price increases for wheat, raps and rye has bid most of them farewell.

The show of strength by Bonn's minister of agriculture, Ignaz Kiechle, has uncovered many of the contradictions in which the Bonn government has been entangled during the past few months.

On the one hand, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has been calling for more budgetary discipline in Brussels and Chancellor Kohl has announced that he will be fighting arm-in-arm with the French president, François Mitterrand, to limit the controversial right to veto when they meet in Milan.

On the other hand, Farm Minister Kiechle, with his Chancellor's backing, has been applying the very instrument his chancellor would like to see abolished to protect vital German interests.

The decision to veto endangers the modest beginnings of the austerity course Bonn's finance minister has continuously demanded from the Community.

Admittedly, Kiechle's reasons for his

Continued from page 4

state secretaries he was not a key political figure even though he was a former diplomat. Foreign Minister Genscher cut too substantial a figure to allow him much leeway.

One wonders why Mertes wasn't found a job at the Chancellor's Office, where recent developments suggest his talents could have been put to good use.

He himself was certainly worried at times by the turn events were taking and had no compunction in saying so (while remaining strictly loyal to both the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister).

He was determined to take a clear view and arrive at a level-headed assessment of the position and interests of what remains of Germany. He was courageous and steadfast in resisting both verbal and material threats.

His keenest political desire, he wrote in an article for a Nato magazine, was to see the Germans stand firm and resist Soviet pressure.

Few equalled him in preaching love of peace as opposed to lack of principle, and tolerance as opposed to corruption.

Alois Mertes also had another quality that is arguably not rated so highly among politicians. Despite his almost Latin wit and forensic flexibility he was a good, kind-hearted person.

Robert Held
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 18 June 1985)

■ EUROPE

Cereal price veto gives Kohl credibility poser

Hannoversche Allgemeine

act of desperation in Luxembourg may well have been honourable ones.

The incomes of German farmers fell steadily last year. The livelihood of many small farmers struggling to survive would have been threatened by large farm price cuts.

But is the veto the only way to safeguard the farmers' interests?

Kiechle must take the blame for the fact that his clumsy obstinacy during negotiations led him up a blind alley.

Such flagrant diplomacy, however, is not the first time the Germans have stepped out of line in the Community. Kiechle's uncompromising inflexibility is only the latest of a whole series of European policy *faux pas* by Bonn, which date right back to the days in which former finance minister, Hans Apel (SPD), first coined the phrase "German paymaster" to describe Germany's role in the Community.

At the latest following Chancellor Kohl's insistence on high farm subsidies for German farmers during the Community summit in Fontainebleau a year ago Community partners realised that the days when Germany was the Community's blue-eyed boy were over.

In Milan, Kohl will have to allay suspicions that the German veto on lower cereal prices was motivated by the "vital interests" of the CDU and CSU in securing the votes of German farmers rather than by the vital interests of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Kiechle's veto has violated the spirit of the Treaty of Rome, which has so often been invoked by the Germans in the past.

The signatures in Madrid and Lisbon will have then sealed a step backwards and not progress.

Kiechle's veto has destroyed the hopes of all those who were hoping that the Milan summit would lead to a step towards reform.

Hopes that the heads of state and government leaders in Milan would set

Hurdles to true common market listed

from harmonising provisions on seed growing and breeding animals, livestock diseases and plant disease controls to a standardisation of laws on pharmaceutical products, building (which has up to now been within the jurisdiction of individual states in Germany) and fire prevention (for example, in hotels).

Another prerequisite for the free and unrestricted movement of goods is a harmonisation of the very different rates of value added tax and consumer tax on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, petrol, diesel oil, heating oil, coffee and tea currently existing in individual Community countries.

After taking a look at the experiences gathered in the USA on the varying rates of taxation in 50 states, the Commission feels that a divergence of up to 2.5 per cent above or below the standard rates recommended for the Community would be acceptable.

The normal rate of VAT in the Federal Republic of Germany is currently 14 per cent, whereas it is much higher in most other Community countries.

A rate of 25 per cent, for example, is levied on certain products in Belgium, 33.3 per cent in France, and even 38 per cent in Italy, Denmark and Ireland

the course for a European Union has disappeared.

Perhaps one day history books will recall that a German government missed the opportunity for European union at a time in which a president was in office in France who was determined to lead Europe towards that goal.

Bonn's veto in Luxembourg leaves the German policy towards the Community in a shambles.

Thomas Gack
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 June 1985)

ten been invoked by the Germans in the past.

Worse still, the German move is likely to have far-reaching consequences.

If the 0.8 per cent difference in the price of cereals — this was all that separated Kiechle from the European Commission's compromise proposal — is reason enough for the Federal Republic of Germany to pull the intra-Community emergency brake and veto, how can other member states be denied the right to do the same in future, for example, the Greeks to protect their olive oil, the Italians to protect their tomatoes, or the Spanish to protect their sardines?

The treaties of accession to the Community signed by Spain and Portugal on the same day as the German veto can only be meaningful if the Community's decision-making process is simplified.

If the Community of Twelve cannot find a way to return to majority voting, the Community will come to a disastrous standstill.

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Both sides benefit. Visitors from the West can live like kings in East German bars and restaurants, while East Germans get Western cash.

No-one asks them how they got their Western cash. The GDR State Bank will readily exchange it for the vouchers related to buy goods at Intershop.

Intershop is a group of state-owned GDR stores where Western goods not otherwise available in the GDR can be bought.

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■ TECHNOLOGY

Tempered steel tape snipped with a snap — high-tech ceramics shows its paces

The Fine Ceramics Fair held in the Japanese city of Nagoya in March began with a spectacular high-tech publicity stunt.

Five high-ranking public officials ceremoniously cut through a tape of tempered steel with a pair of scissors as if the tape were made of paper.

The baffling cut in front of the disbelieving guests was not made by an ordinary pair of scissors but by a specially produced pair made of high-tech ceramics.

The number of exhibitors at this fair underlined the importance attached to the development of new ceramic materials for high-technology products.

No fewer than 150 exhibitors, most of them Japanese, attracted more than 230,000 visitors in only four days. Only 100,000 people visited the last fair two years ago.

Over 2,000 Japanese scientists and engineers are currently working on the development of new ceramics-based materials.

A book dealing with this technology of the future and written by a professor from the University of Tokyo has been sensationally successful: 75,000 copies were sold within a year.

A survey conducted among the executives of 100 major Japanese businesses to discover which, in their opinion, were the most significant technological innovations since 1973, the year of the oil crisis, showed high-tech ceramics in fifth place — behind microchips, biotechnology, glass fibres and industrial robots.

However, sceptics are already warning against expecting too much from the "test-tube" materials.

As opposed to gene technology, which is unlikely to be commercially exploitable until the end of this century, the age of ceramics is well under way.

A research programme on "Ceramic Components for Vehicle Gas Turbines" was initiated by Bonn in 1974 and received about DM53 million in public funds in 1983.

This was a case of the Germans catching up with the Americans, who had started a similar project two years previously (led by the Ford and Westinghouse companies).

The gas turbine became an increasingly meaningful alternative following the show of strength by the Arab sheiks, since it can be run on cheaper fuels.

In contrast to the Americans and Germans the Japanese initially concentrated their efforts on developing ceramic components for the traditional reciprocating piston engine.

A few years ago Japanese designers already presented an engine made of ceramic parts. It will take some time, however, before such an engine can — if at all — be mass produced.

The specific use of ceramic materials to achieve greater engine performance and improve fuel economy makes more economic sense.

The better insulation of warmth in comparison with metallic materials leads to greater efficiency and less pollution.

Finally, there is another good reason for using the new material: it is light and will therefore cut fuel costs.

The use of ceramics also has advan-

DIE ZEIT

tages in terms of the raw materials supply situation.

There is an almost unlimited supply of its base materials, aluminium oxide, zirconium oxide, silicon carbide and silicon nitride — to mention only the main product families. In addition, these materials are less expensive than the metallic alloys generally used.

The powdery basic material is initially pressed in a hot or cold state or shaped in some other way and then sintered (baked) at temperatures of between 1,400 and 2,100 degrees centigrade.

As Edgar Lutz, head of the firm Hoechst CeramTec explained, "It's taking some time for people to realise that this is a technology which can solve many of the problems facing mankind."

In a tone of unmistakable impatience, Lutz outlined the numerous fields in which the tailor-made materials can be applied.

Ever since his firm, which up until the beginning of this year was called Rosenthal Technik, became a subsidiary of the giant Hoechst chemicals group his objectives in this field have been more ambitious.

The new acquirors made it clear right from the start that they intend leaving their major rivals in this field, Bayer and BASF, way behind.

Their first move in this direction was to more than double CeramTec's share capital, thus triggering the investments needed.

Most of the DM44 million in research money this year has been channelled into the research laboratory of Hoechst's parent works near Frankfurt.

Up until CeramTec was sold Philipp Rosenthal had only invested DM120 million in his gold-hungry subsidiary.

Their activities bear Petzow out on this point. No less than 170 firms joined forces in the Japan Fine Ceramics Association three years ago; only 35 of them actually began in the ceramics business: 29 came from the chemicals sector, 25 from the electronics branch, 22 from the steel and metal industry and 18 from mechanical engineering.

Feldmühle, Germany's major paper

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Although the Far Eastern high-tech strategists still lack all-round know-how, the Japanese are way ahead of us in individual product fields when it comes to enabling a smooth transition from the developmental phase to production.

Two years ago Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and its traditional rival Kawasaki-Harima Heavy Industries began to produce turbo-chargers in series.

In the field of gas turbines, which has only been developed in Japan since 1978, the Japanese have been closer to the gap faster than expected.

A feasibility study is scheduled for completion in autumn and it is hoped that parliament will approve of an implementation of the project in spring next year.

Japanese industry would like to see series production begin in the mid-1980s.

Welt am Sonntag watched the crew of

D-1, the first German-led space re-

search mission, is due to take off

from Cape Canaveral in October. The

crew of the Spacelab, a European capsule

made in Bremen, have been in training

near Cologne since last autumn.

The Federal Republic of Germany

can still claim to have a lead in the ga-

turbine field. However, no-one is rea-

lly willing to venture into large-scale pro-

duction. The German car industry is

waiting for money from the Bonn re-

search-ministry budget to solve existing

production problems and Bonn feels

that the financially powerful group

industry should take the initiative.

Experts, on the other hand, claim the

turbine technology, which is unlikely to

yield profits for Daimler-Benz or Vol-

swagen before the year 2000, could

provide impetus for medium-sized

firms.

Manfred Böhmer, ceramics expert

the DFVLR Institute for Materials Re-

search in Cologne, warns: "If we de-

liver things any longer we will run the risk

of losing our lead."

Professor Petzow from the Max

Planck Institute shares Böhmer's con-

cern: "The cake is not infinitely big

and whoever wants to have a slice of

one day must net now."

The situation in the field of the eas-

iest low-emission system for vehicles

shows how damaging it can be to the

technology bank.

Foreign suppliers have a clear mo-

nopoly position with regard to the sup-

ply of the system's ceramic container via

its platinum-alloy layer (supplied by the

Degussa company in Germany).

The US Corning Glass company has

strengthened its market position by set-

ting up a new factory near Kaiserslautern.

Its biggest rival, the Japanese firm

NGK Insulators, will be trying to com-

pete in the EC market from a production plan

it plans to build in Brussels.

Yet again, Baden-Württemberg's first

state premier, Lothar Späth, was

the first to respond to the ceramics chal-

lenge.

Always on the look-out for new and

promising technologies he will be pro-

viding DM6 million to set up a centre

for ceramics research at the Max Planck

Institute for Metal Research in Stuttgart.

In addition, an institute with sev-

eral professors has been set up in Karlsruhe

to specifically deal with the applica-

tion of modern ceramic materials in the

field of mechanical engineering.

It is hoped that this institute will re-

move one of the major stumbling blocks

preventing a broadly-based break-

through by ceramics: the scepticism of

the design engineers with regard to the

use of tough ceramics and the lack of

understanding on the part of the ceramic

experts for the problems of mechan-

ical engineers used to working with me-

tallic tools.

Hans Otto Egli

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 7 June 1985)

SPACE RESEARCH

PS1 and PS2 limber up for German-led mission

WELT SONNTAG

and Ernst Messerschmid, 40, who until 1983 was a physics lecturer in Stuttgart.

They will be spacebound for DFVLR and abbreviated PS1 and PS2, short for payload specialist, respectively.

Other crew members will be:

- Dutch physicist Wubbo Ockels, 39, a European Space Agency astronaut since 1977 and D-1's PS3,

- Bonnie Dunbar, 35, a NASA astronaut since 1978 and previously professor of mechanical engineering in Houston, Texas, as MS1 (short for mission specialist).

- James Buchli, 40, flight engineer and major in the US Navy, a NASA astronaut since 1978 and previously a US Air Force major, as MS2,

- Guy Bluford, 42, a NASA astronaut since 1978 and previously lieutenant-colonel in the US Air Force, as MS3,

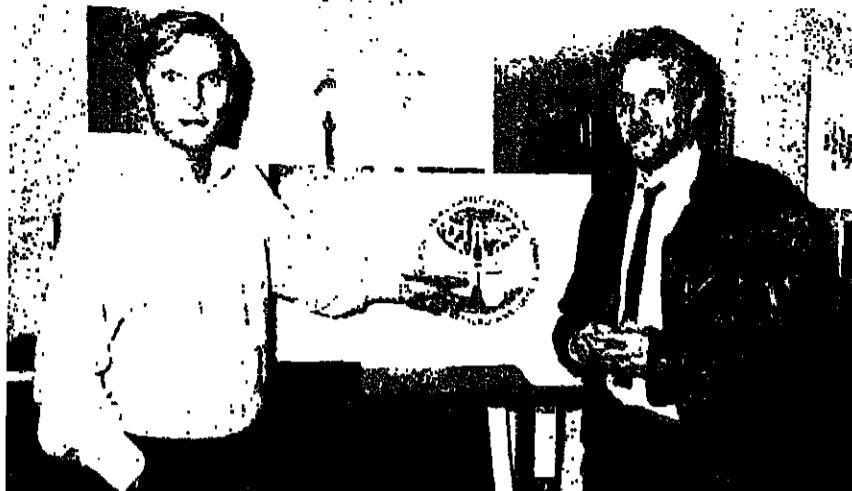
- Henry Hartsfield, 51, an astronaut since 1966 who was once stationed in Bitburg, Germany, with the US Air Force, as commanding officer,

- Steven Nagel, 38, a NASA astronaut since 1978 and previously a US Air Force major, as pilot of the space shuttle Columbia.

On board Spacelab the payload special-

ists Furrer, Messerschmid and Ockels will be in charge of experiments, while mission specialists Bluford and Dunbar will ensure that Spacelab is fully functional.

MS2 Buchli will be responsible for handling any problems that may occur between Spacelab and the space shuttle.



Astronauts Ernst Messerschmid (left) and Reinhard Furrer... roll on October.

(Photo: Werek)

Commander Hartsfield and pilot Nagel will be in charge of the space shuttle's flight operations.

The scientific part of the mission will be supervised by GSOC, or German Space Operations Centre, in Oberpfaffenhofen, Munich, where Ulf Merbold, 43, will be CIC, or crew interface coordinator.

Last year Merbold, Germany's first astronaut, spent 111 days in space.

Flight operations will be supervised by NASA ground control in Houston, Texas.

The mission will cost DM400m, including a DM162m fee paid to NASA for use of the space shuttle. The bill will be paid by Herr Riesenhuber's Ministry.

The D-1's crew have undergone training in America and Europe since last autumn. Furrer, Messerschmid, Ockels, Dunbar, Bluford and Merbold (as a substitute if one of the three Europeans is unfit to fly) have done most of their training in Cologne.

While the DFVLR in Porz-Wahn maintains constant radio contact with GSOC in Munich training is controlled by an office full of computer hardware and monitor screens.

The remainder are concerned — in equal proportions — with materials research, medical research and biotechnology, and process engineering.

Experiments have been commissioned by nearly all German universities, by research facilities and industrial users. Some experiments have been devised elsewhere in Europe and in the United States.

■ THE CINEMA

Experimental workshop pays penalty for not wanting to be a festival

This year's Experimental Film Workshop in Osnabrück turned out to be a disappointment for its organisers.

Many people feel that experimental films are not proper cinematography anyway. This partly explains the lack of interest shown by West German journalists in the workshop event.

However, it is hard to believe that even those who do not support the general hierarchy within the cinematic genre (fiction, documentaries, experimental films) expected this event to attract the kind of attention afforded the more conventional film festivals in Cannes, Berlin and Hof.

Although the workshop itself will not suffer as a result of this lack of publicity, the missing limelight is also a missed opportunity for its cause.

The meeting could have helped revise the popular misconception that the feature film is cinema per se.

This ignores the fact that a great deal of creative spirit emanates from the periphery of popular cinema. The experimental film-makers are the trial-and-error adventurers behind the scenes.

Helmut Herbst presented a retrospective of experimental films during the sixties, including films by Wim Wenders and Adolf Winkelmann.

This helped underline the fact that the conventional feature film is also fictional in that it induces the cinemagoer to identify with the events on the screen instead of stimulating personal reflection and hence involvement.

The cinemagoing experience culminates in the fascination of being able to move acoustically and visually in a dimension which seems "natural" and "personally perceived" but in fact is not.

Telling a story should not be a film's sole function and the dominant literary codification of the feature film often behaves in an ignorant (and parasitic) manner in this respect.

Claiming to embody "true cinema", it functionalises the film as a means towards an end, as a medium of a type of fascination which is fundamentally that of novel-reading.

Experimentation, however, is not taken for granted in the experimental film genre.

A film scene claims to be "objective" when, for example, the hero of the story is seen in the tableau of a situation. Whenever the "subjective" view is depicted, i.e. the situation as seen through the protagonist's eyes, the audience will more or less recognise the spot where he is "objectively located".

Both of these images could be merged in a kind of double exposure of the film material, thus unveiling the illusion of the subjective.

We would then have a picture which, regardless of the story being told, directly portrays something which is creative (yet fundamental), namely the difference between what can be seen and what a person actually sees.

This approach is both analytical and structuralistic; the afore-mentioned doubling visual dramaturgy is almost a dictate of experimental film creation.

The directly perceptible aesthetic fascination of this visual experience can more than equal the oozing warmth of many of the new cinema-screen hits.

In my opinion, *S/N* by Christoph Janetzko was the most aesthetic film

Frankfurter Rundschau

shown during this year's Osnabrück workshop.

The film strikes an astounding balance between analysis and daydream.

The title stands for the topographic term for the opposing camera positions for each camera movement, says Janetzko. What this basically means is a wide-range and a narrow-range film shot.

Bit by bit something "real" emerges out of the black-and-white of a graphic landscape: the naturalist, "correct picture" of a country house in colour.

In the off-camera state saxophone music seems to have no other function than to provide background music.

It is only at the end of this 15-minute film that the observer realises what he has been witnessing: the gradual composition of a landscape in front of the inner eye of the saxophone player, in which he finally sees himself playing.

The idea that someone can be the protagonist in a scene he himself has mentally conjured up is the most fascinating aspect of this film, which is perhaps in its essence a small feature film.

Janetzko also received the German Critics' Prize for the best experimental film of the year (together with Klaus Teltscher's *Aus der alten Welt*).

Janetzko's *S/N* is an outstanding production in the methodological tradition of the structural experimental film, an

aesthetic discourse on the relationship between means and ends.

The strength of the experimental film lies in its ability to articulate the grammar of seeing and hearing (much more precisely than conventional cinema).

The meeting in Osnabrück showed how rare such precision is (as a kind of double strategy) as well as how quickly it can slip into the arbitrary.

Continental Breakfast by Matthias Müller is a splendid example of a successful balance between two discourses.

The film deals with a young couple which has shut itself off from the outside world and is stuck in the treadmill of everyday existence.

The pictures shown, snapshots of the getting up, having a shave, making breakfast etc. evoke a stifling atmosphere.

The fact that they are oppressing one another is the ironic twist in the film.

The surprising aspect in this film is that it starts telling a different story about half way through.

The couple is seen sitting at the breakfast table in an almost picture-postcard presentation of two people living together in harmony.

Now, it is the outside world (via the newspaper) which boycotts this picture of harmony with the politics of the dangers of war.

An American newscaster announces "There is no danger" and the word "Witzlos" (futile) can be seen above aerial photographs of bombed cities.

The operative word is *angst*, fear of war and fear of the home-made war of broken relationships.

A British film, shown as part of the main programme's international section presenting experimental films from Australia, France, England, Japan, Holland and Austria as well as an exhibition of the works of Len Lye from New Zealand, left a similarly intense impression.

Another Window by George Saar shows a man gazing out of a window lost in memories of his childhood as he sees children playing in the courtyard outside.

The children do not notice the man's silent despair.

This is a film about getting older, the fear of one's own past and the fact that the man in the window needs the mental and physical distance from his experiences to love them and suffer because of them.

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THE ARTS

Far East flavour at Berlin festival of culture

Horizons '85, the third and most comprehensive Berlin festival of international culture, features the Far East.

Festival manager Ulrich Eckhardt says the Far East is important for the future of the world.

He is obviously talking in economic and political terms and not just referring to the arts.

An exhibition at the Academy of Arts entitled "I Will Eat Your Shadow" is a highlight of the festival season. The title is a threat uttered in a Korean play, and figures, puppets, costumes and scenery convey an insight into the world of Far Eastern drama.

Too many films in Osnabrück, however, showed an often arbitrary use of film-making tools. As Jean-Luc Godard once pointed out, it is no use trying to write about something if you don't know how to hold the pen.

The workshop in Osnabrück paid little for not wanting to be a festival, for not allowing its own juries to distinguish more clearly between the chaff from the wheat.

Ought the exhibition organisers to have aimed at comprehensive coverage? That would probably have been to overstretch both themselves and their public.

The Academy exhibition was in fact organised by Thomas Leims, a Vienna University lecturer in Japanese and drama.

He decided in favour of examples selected to provide a didactical background to the other music and drama events on the festival programme.

Arndt von Diepenbrock skilfully arranged exhibits geographically to represent China, Japan, Tibet, Java and Bali, Siam, Thailand and Indonesia.

Far Eastern drama is not subdivided into genres such as straight theatre, opera, ballet and pantomime. It is a comprehensive whole and, unlike European drama, can look back on an unbroken tradition.

It is a tradition that can readily extend to the present day, with the result that Indonesian puppet theatre can feature puppets playing the role of Pandit Guru or President Sukarno.

Drama in the Far East also often consists of ceremony, ritual and longstanding colour symbols, exemplified at the Berlin Academy of Arts by make-up arts from the Japanese Kabuki theatre.

Red lines denote the hero, blue the anti-hero and violet the demon.

At times theatre in the Far East can be described as collective psychotherapy.

In Indonesia, for instance, there is Barong, a saintly figure resembling a dog wearing a crown, to whom Barong has to be placated at regular intervals, otherwise he will get up to obstructs.

The custom is kept up in Berlin. After

The second roll of film contained excerpts from the category of "homosexualities" and many people left the room.

As knives, needles and circular saws began to be used for purposes which were obviously other than those for which they were originally intended.

Of course, many people realised that this was merely the work of clever individuals.

Great interest was shown in the meeting. Over 200 applications to attend had to be turned down.

Everyone seemed to have a different and generally vague idea of what the word taboo means.

The reaction to Pasolini's *Salò*, the director's relentless rejection of western civilisation, proved the point only too well.

One person in the audience said he could not stand to see the weak suffer,



Rosenbaum's Alice im Männerland, played in Munich. (Photo: Jens Funke)

Attempts to goad audiences into reacting with discrimination

At the Berlin drama festival director Peter Zadek advocated "highly political, propagandist, base and vulgar plays."

He was doubtless riled by the way in which theatre audiences in Germany seem to put up with anything. They are no longer stimulated by even the most striking experiments in stage presentation.

Thomas Petz of the Munich drama festival ought now to be able to judge what prospects a change of this kind might have.

He too was strongly in favour of being straightforwardly rebellious and organised the Munich festival with every feature song, dance and mime, and a selection from their repertoire.

Theatre audiences were also delighted at the Freie Volksbühne, where the Sichuan Opera, a counterpart to the Peking Opera, performed The White Snake, a play in which he puts Pope Boniface VIII in his place might well have made even Dante pale in comparison.

(Dante sent Boniface VIII to his Inferno as "Prince of the new Pharisees" back in 1304.)

Fo's Tiger Tane, often copied by other performers, amounted to behavioural research acted out in body language and was accompanied by fearful roars that temporarily transformed the Olympic park into a zoo.

Fo's wife Franca Rame gave a much more political and less mime-oriented solo performance of her Only Children, Church and Kitchen. Her presentation resembled that of a photographic model, her delivery was in Blow-Up style.

Yet there was no lack of explosive potential, with visiting companies including the Chhraham theatre company from Belfast and a Palestinian company, El Hakawati.

Their plays, illustrating the fighting in Ireland and the Middle East, signify

DIE WELT

failed to lend political stimulus, arguably because of the language barrier.

The premiere of what was probably Rainer Werner Fassbinder's first stage play attracted advance publicity as a likely festival sensation, but prompted no more than insider interest.

Then there is a visit by the 400-year-old Kun Opera, also from China, and Ennosuke Ichikawa III's Kabuki company from Japan.

A Burmese puppet theatre scene featuring 32 marionettes is on show, followed by a tapestry illustrating an Indian in which Hanuman, the monkey king, is seen tearing two of his adversaries.

A ritual dancing figure from Tibet wears a skirt consisting of human bones. To start dancing it would surely rise to fear, respect and a "sacred" state.

Violence just for the sake of violence should not be shown in the cinema. Body contradicted the FSK representation.

Two of the four South Korean writers invited to take part in the Berlin festival were refused exit permits. One is presumed to have been imprisoned.

Jürgen Beckelmann (Nürberger Nachrichten, 14 June 1985)

A fresh Fassbinder play is to be performed annually at the Munich drama festival, with a Fassbinder award being made. The first award-winner was Dario Fo, for scenes from his *Misterio Buffo*.

Continued on page 12

A vain hunt for the new taboos

RHEINISCHE POST

real modern concept of what taboo actually encompasses.

The guests in Arnoldshain agreed that taboo in its original sense no longer exists.

The primitive hunter who inadvertently killed a taboo animal died himself after becoming aware of what he had done.

It goes without saying that nobody died in Arnoldshain. Confrontation with the kind of violent sexuality presented by Oshima or Pasolini hardly shocked anybody.

Many were, of course, disturbed, filled with consternation and disgusted at what they have seen on the screen, although most of them realised that a great deal is merely "as-if".

Everyone seemed to have a different and generally vague idea of what the word taboo means.

The reaction to Pasolini's *Salò*, the director's relentless rejection of western civilisation, proved the point only too well.

One person in the audience said he could not stand to see the weak suffer,

Paul Rehmet (Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 13 June 1985)

There has been a series of attacks by birds on humans over the past year or two. Among the victims have been hang glider pilots, joggers and even motorists.

So are birds getting their own back on man just like in Hitchcock's thriller *The Birds*? Or is there a natural explanation?

The attacks have inspired headlines such as: Eagle forces glider to make emergency landing; Falcon tears hang glider to ribbons; Jogger taken to hospital after buzzard blitz; Jackdaws assault woman, walker; Owl attacks forest hiker.

Are environmental toxins driving birds to go against nature? Or is it mankind that is no longer able to behave naturally in its natural environment?

The glider incident occurred near Lienz in Tyrol, Austria, last April. As a glider approached a mountain ridge a male golden eagle flew alongside and up and down at a distance of 20 yards.

If the glider pilot had known anything about birds he would have realised it was the eagle's way of courteously warning rivals not to trespass on his territory.

Mating golden eagles claim territory covering several Alpine valleys, and the male circles the ridges to stake their claim, as it were.

These ridges just happen to be where glider and hang glider pilots head for the best upcurrents.

If the intruder fails to heed the warning the eagle will stage one or two mock attacks, then strike in deadly earnest — just as it would attack smaller birds of prey.

When an eagle attacks a glider it usually comes off second-best. In April two eagles died in this way in Tyrol and another had to be put down.

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THE ENVIRONMENT

Bird turns on man with a flapping of wings — why?

MORGEN

But a glider was also forced to make an emergency landing. The pilot was badly shaken, but otherwise none the worse for the encounter.

A Villach ornithologist, Professor Dieter Strobl, has since sounded the alarm. If glider pilots continue to ignore the eagles' warnings they will jeopardise bids to ensure the survival of the last 42 mating pairs of golden eagles in the Austrian Alps.

Either glider pilots must learn to behave in a natural manner, he argues, or gliding must be prohibited in the Tyrol.

There are similar reasons for attacks by buzzards, hawks and owls on joggers.

Twelve joggers have been treated so far this year by a hospital in Liesach, Switzerland, for profusely-bleeding head wounds inflicted by large birds.

Buzzards for one attack both mice and larger prey. In winter when the snow is so deep that mice are out of sight buzzards, with a wingspan of up to 1.40 metres (4ft 8in), will attack deer.

With their razor-sharp claws and powerful beaks they can blind the deer, sever their jugular veins and kill them.

Now there is a ban on hunting them, buzzards have lost much of their fear of

humans. They can easily attack them in situations such as the following.

An unsuspecting jogger is running toward a tree where buzzards are nesting. That alone is enough to make the birds ready to defend their young, but not enough to make them attack the intruder.

When the jogger has run past the tree and is heading off in the other direction he will be seen by the buzzards as prey on the run. That triggers an immediate attack on the jogger, who is taken completely by surprise.

It is totally against nature for someone such as a jogger to run across country so heedless of his surroundings.

Nature's way would be to keep eyes and ears open, to take cover and to steer a wide berth of potential enemies, running away from them if need be.

Instead the jogger concentrates on breathing deeply and running regularly to the exclusion of virtually everything else, which is so unnatural as to make it hardly surprising that "misunderstandings" occur.

The animals of the forest are doing what comes naturally. The jogger isn't.

Yet there is no cause for panic. The best means of defence would be to jog with an eye on nature, animals and the beauty of the surroundings.

If this is ruled out by "sporting" considerations, then a simple stick is all that is needed.

If the jogger has a stick in his hand the buzzard will usually not attack, mistaking it for the hunter's rifle.

Swarms of jackdaws attacking women out walking on their own do so because of an entirely different misunderstanding.

Such "inexplicable" attacks presuppose two points: first, a daw must just have disappeared and been "reported missing," whereupon the flock sets out in search of it.

Second, the woman must have a black handbag (or a boy must have a pair of black swimming trunks in his hand). The daw will mistake this object for the missing bird in an enemy's fangs.

The alarm is sounded and within minutes the entire flock descends on the presumed miscreant in a bid to force it

to release the captive "bird." Crows and ravens make the same mistake.

Even small birds such as mount finches, or bramblings, which are bigger than sparrows, can put the bird up unsuspecting humans.

In November 1977 a commercial traveller was driving along a street lined with beech trees in a high-class residential suburb of Munich. Suddenly the sky darkened and millions of mount finches descended.

They crushed into his car window and bodywork as though they were determined to smash through it and get him to death.

He braked hard, skidded on a mess of birds, crashed into a tree. The car behind him crashed into his car too.

Neither motorist dared to get out to inspect the damage. The birds were still there by the thousand, squeaking wildly. Could there possibly have been anything more like Hitchcock in real life?

The millions of bramblings were fresh from the Siberian taiga, where the numbers had grown unnaturally, and on their way to warmer climates further south.

Instead the jogger concentrates on breathing deeply and running regularly to the exclusion of virtually everything else, which is so unnatural as to make it hardly surprising that "misunderstandings" occur.

The animals of the forest are doing what comes naturally. The jogger isn't.

Periodic attacks by the capercaille, relative of the pheasant, on lone hikers are particularly tragic. Suddenly a hen that has been worrying the组织者 descend from a tree and attack the hiker's bare head.

Sad to say, the capercaille can be extremely aggressive during the mating period. It would normally fight other birds in competition for the favours of a female of the species.

But the capercaille population is declining rapidly as civilisation takes toll of the bird's habitat. It faces extinction.

A male capercaille can go through its mating routine for as long as 20 days without setting sight on a single rival, let alone a female. Loneliness drives the bird mad.

It will attack deer, cows and even horses and eventually abandon its grained fear of humans and attack them too if they intrude on its territory.

That, then, is the sad truth about attacks by allegedly evil birds on harmless humans.

Vitus B. Drösser
(Mannheimer Morgen, 1 June 1985)

Continued from page 11

of Thalia, the goddess of drama, 12 metres tall.

Thalia, the programme said, was to be consumed in a fire of passion. But in the event the idea paled in comparison with the real-life inferno nearby. So, as it turned out, the lady was not for burning.

What the Brazilian company made of Romeo and Juliet was Shakespeare from a cocktail mixer.

The Portuguese dialogue showed little sign of poetry, the production relying on scenic extravaganza.

Juliet dragged on stage a ladder as her balcony, and Romeo clambered over it with a rope.

He pushed a box on stage, opened the lid, and the scene was set for their glorious night.

Marianne Rosenbaum's *Alice im Männerland* provided her with an op-

EDUCATION

75th birthday of 'small school that tries to make the whole world move'

Frankfurter Rundschau

Denwaldschule has 270 pupils who take the full 13 years of primary and secondary schooling.

Half of those who graduate with the Abitur, or university entrance qualification, also have qualifications as fitters, or laboratory assistants.

This indicates the breadth of instruction.

In addition to the full range of formal subjects, more is taught in supplementary courses.

The Denwaldschule has had high-flying ambitions ever since Paul Geheeb applied to the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt for permission to found it in 1909.

It was to be a model school of interest to the widest range of people keen to see the most advanced educational theory put into practice, showing what education can achieve with the best pupils in the best conditions.

When Geheeb wrote these words the *Landerziehungshaus*, or country school movement, was 11 years old and the number of schools had already mushroomed.

The Denwaldschule has retained the interest of the widest range of people. Plans for comprehensive schools in the late 1960s were based on the Denwaldschule and the Swedish comprehensive school system.

The aim of comprehensive school education was to cater for all pupils and no longer, as a matter of principle, distinguish between streams with different academic targets in the way the conventional *Hauptschule*, *Realschule* and *Gymnasium* did.

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

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It is still struggling to survive — just as it has always had to, with fewer pupils, fiercer competition from state schools prepared, as a result, to show "problem cases" greater consideration, and strained circumstances even among the well-to-do.

Gerold Becker has high hopes of survival, meaning a constant intake of 270 pupils in all. When parents send children to boarding school nowadays, he says, children usually have a say in the matter.

After having seen various schools for themselves they frequently decide in favour of the Denwaldschule.

Is that enough to warrant the survival of a school at which the aim is to attach equal value to minors and adults in day-to-day teaching.

It is an aim the school seeks uncompromisingly to fulfil, and the path is far from smooth.

It is an aim pursued at a time when state schools (and Education Ministers) are setting greater store by the hierarchical structures of the 1950s.

This "horn in the flesh" role might be sufficient justification, but comprehensive schools are all suffering from the decline in the number of children of school age.

Small is better

Gone is the gigantomania of the 1970s when comprehensive schools were expected to have intakes of between six and 10 classes. The question nowadays is how small a comprehensive school may be.

The Denwaldschule, with 270 pupils, runs the full 13 years of primary and secondary schooling and provides lessons in both all formal school subjects and much, much more in the workshops and at supplementary courses.

There are only about 100 pupils at senior school, yet all subjects other than music and sport can be studied to fully competitive school-leaving exam level.

Many education official and school inspector will wonder how the school does it.

The school year consists of quarters, not terms, and class 11 pupils spend their first three quarters catching up with each other in their various subjects.

For an entire quarter they may learn English, French or German for six hours a week, plus three to four hours biology, chemistry or physics.

In this way they can make good what they have failed to learn earlier, plug their gaps and gain a common grounding for senior school studies.

After this "equalisation" phase the school-year principle is scrapped. Class 12 and 13 pupils attend the same lessons as pupils in the final quarter of class 11.

So competitive courses are maintained in unusual subjects that at other schools would long since have been abandoned.

Is this the answer to smaller classes resulting from lower intakes? Or is it only possible in the special conditions prevailing in a free, private school?

Probably neither the one nor the other. The Denwaldschule cannot be reproduced at will merely by adopting its curriculum and organisation.

A little of the school's spirit is also needed, particularly its gearing to the child and young person rather than to the subject matter or the school.

Sabine Gerbaulet
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 June 1985)

■ FRONTIERS

Collecting little bottles can lead to bigger things

Collecting things is a much-liked pastime in Germany. A good example of how addictive the habit can become is Der Verein der Miniflaschenammler (Club for miniature-bottle collectors).

It was founded just a year ago by 15 people and now has 84 members throughout the country. It even produces its own news sheet.

One member is Matthias Pfeifer, a cadet army officer from Limburg, in Hesse.

When he and his girlfriend, Barbara Polkahn, were on holiday in Scotland, they were given a miniature bottle of whisky as a present and they were so impressed that they decided together to begin collecting.

They now have 1,500 little bottles filling a living-room wall of more than 10 square metres.

And all the bottles are full. That is a matter of honour. Serious collectors keep bottles sealed to rule out any chance of evaporation.

Life at the dead end of town

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Bonn city tourist guides Tina Wedel and Adelheid Schmitz-Brodam take groups of tourists to the best-known cemetery in the Federal capital — the Alten Friedhof (the old cemetery).

There have been no regular burials here since 1884 because only prominent Bonn burghers or members of families with existing graves are buried here now.

In 1983, the cemetery was listed under laws governing preservation of monuments.

People visit this oasis of green on the outskirts of the city to see a piece of history told on gravestones. Prominent among the dead are people well-known in the liberal arts, politics and the arts.

The cemetery was originally laid out for the poor outside the walls of the city in 1715 by Prince Josef Clemens, of Cologne. But in 1787 it became a cemetery for general use.

The mother of Beethoven is there. So is composer Robert Schumann and his wife, Clara Wieck; the wife of poet and dramatist Friedrich Schiller; political writer and poet Ernst Moritz Arndt; geologist Noeggerath; poet and philologist Karl Simrock; and historian and diplomat Barthold Georg Niebuhr.

It is a place which reveals something of the lifestyle of an entire epoch — reflected in the architecture.

Many of the gravestones are towering reminders of what attitudes to life and death once were.

Among designers of the stones were such sculptors as Christian Rauch, Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Stüler and Alsfinger.

Illustrated on the stones are tragic and less-tragic fates of the deceased.

The chapel has a history of its own. It was built in the 13th century in late Romanesque style on the site of a charity founded by a religious order on the other side of the Rhine.

Between 1846 and 1850, it was brought across stone by stone and reassembled among the copper beech trees of the cemetery.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 13 June 1985)

Those who want to find out more about the different alcohols, brewing processes or the history of a bottle can get help from the club newsletter.

One edition, for example, has contributions over drinks in Finland, monasteries breweries and miniature bottles in world literature.

Members write to collectors in other countries — in Australia, New Zealand and Japan, for example. In America alone, there are 14 clubs.

Members who discover a new shop somewhere always go in on the off chance of finding a new bottle or a special jubilee edition bottle. But the size limit is half a litre.

Collectors like Pfeifer and Polkahn get a kick out of their hobby by picking up the little, subtle differences that an outsider would not recognise but which make a big difference — shades of colour on the label, for example, or different types of top.

It must be admitted some collectors do tire of it. In the latest newsletter, a member from Dortmund advertises: "Complete set of 450 miniature whisky bottles for sale. Minimum offer DM6,500."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 June 1985)



Berlin policewoman (top) and horse... lots of barriers broken.

(Photo: AP)

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 June 1985)



... lots of barriers broken.

(Photo: AP)

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 June 1985)



Corks stay on to prevent evaporation... Matthias Pfeifer and his collection.

(Photo: R. R.)

Women on the march in Berlin's police

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

Women are on the march in the Berlin police; there are almost 400 on patrol duties and in the various specialist units.

A police spokesman told journalists that two are being trained to become the first mounted policewomen in West Germany.

It is anticipated that the first women for the city's water police will be trained next year. The first woman dog handler has already taken up duties. Just what police women can do was demonstrated when two females who are being given technical training used a circular saw to sharpen a tree trunk into a stake in a few minutes.

Depending on interest and aptitude, they might be later trained as, for example, divers, boat commanders or driving teachers. There have been women members of the Berlin criminal investigation department for a long time, but only in the uniformed branch only since 1978. More opportunities are occurring for women because of a lack of recruits. Only a quarter of all applicants can be accepted because of education and health requirements.

The Minister of Posts, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, smokes cigarettes. Research Minister Heinz Riesenbeck and Economic Affairs Minister Manfred Bangemann also smoke, but only occasionally.

Employment Minister Norbert Blüm went over from cigarettes to a pipe in 1984 and he still contributes to the billion marks each year that tax him in. His attitude is characterised by comment: "Free people should be able to smoke freely."

The non-smoking ranks are headed by Bonn President Richard Weizsäcker and, as a good example, the Health Minister in the Federal Republic of Germany is only Helmut Geissler, who is also the Minister for Youth and Family Affairs.

(Bremische Nachrichten, 11 June 1985)

HEALTH

The unchanged principles of music therapy

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Music therapy is both an age-old and ultra-modern form of treating the sick.

The musical and healing rituals practised by civilised peoples as far back as 8,000 years ago pursued very much the same objective as the forms of music therapy available in modern-day clinics and patient facilities.

Today, music therapy is applied to a wide variety of medical problems ranging from premature birth to the incurably sick and the dying.

A growing number of the "classic" forms of psychotherapy are finding their way into music therapy.

This became clear during an international congress organised by the German Society for Music Therapy in Heidelberg.

Around 800 people attended the scientific forum to discuss the use of music to treat the seriously disabled or addicts, in psychiatric after-care, for patients with psychosomatic problems, and also for children and adolescents suffering from organic brain damage, behavioural disturbances or traumatic experiences.

One of the cases outlined during the Congress to show how music therapy can be successfully applied was that of a year-old girl who was the victim of a

President Tito of Yugoslavia used to smoke thick Havana cigars. They were nicotine-free and specially imported from Cuba.

But what about today? Can people get away with being publicly associated with tobacco?

Evidence to a meeting of the Bundestag health committee suggests that association with tobacco could even damage the political image.

In the Federal Cabinet, smokers number non-smokers by 10 to 8, but the majority does not make itself so obvious.

Chancellor Kohl is seen less and less publicly with his pipe. Justice Minister Hans Engelhardt, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and Chancellor Minister Wolfgang Schäuble put their pipes in private rather than in

Long-term application of this therapy means that patients need not spend so much time as clinic inpatients.

"Although we cannot cure the psychosis this way," says Professor Boller, "music therapy is a unique form of pick-up therapy."

The music therapists view themselves as members of a team made up of doctors, psychologists and members of other therapeutic professions, whose concept very much resembles a form of "holistic" medicine which relates to a person as a whole.

This concept has already been successfully applied in the field of rehabilitation, for example, following an accident or serious injuries to the brain.

At the moment music therapy in the setting example, the Health Minister in Heidelberg and Witten-Herder for Youth and Family Affairs, although training facilities are planned in Hamburg.

The only official qualification is provided by a special college run by the "Rehabilitation Foundation" in Heidelberg.

The university of Witten-Herdecke offers a foundation course for musicians, whereas beginning in October medical and psychology students will be able to take part in a research study course in Hamburg.

As the chairman of the German Society for Music Therapy, Professor Johannes Eschen, remarked, there is still a great need for music therapists.

Many psychiatric and psychoomatic clinics would like to employ properly qualified therapists. It is hoped that they will be able to make use of the many forms of musical expression to help "where words have failed".

A research team at a university children's clinic in Munich has gone a step further. Its medical treatment of prematurely born babies now includes "acoustic stimulation".

This said that the mentally ill should have the same legal status as other sick and handicapped people, especially in vocational rehabilitation.

Words spoken by the child's mother are recorded on tape and played for the baby. Research findings so far show that the child becomes more active and lively.

In addition, the "dendritic links" of the nervous system develop much faster, which reduces the risk of a respiratory standstill.

Big influence

Other papers given during the congress explained that music therapy is able to activate the cerebral cortex and has a positive effect on the whole organism.

Most speakers in Heidelberg, however, concentrated on the significance of music therapy for the treatment of psychological problems. A number of schools of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy (about 80 already in the USA) are trying to influence music therapy.

Professor Joseph Moreno, an American therapist, pointed out another important aspect.

The shamans of ancient civilisations, he said, used various kinds of artistic expression — dancing, painting, theatre and music — to initiate a process of healing.

In doing so, the patient's whole family was involved, i.e. a kind of early family therapy.

Bearing this in mind, Moreno called for a form of music therapy which is as comprehensive as possible.

Michael Odenthal

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 10 June 1985)

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National group set up to aid mentally ill and families

A federal association has been established by relatives of mentally ill people.

It aims to improve the living conditions of families and their sick relatives.

The first step is to strengthen the self-help of families by setting up local self-help groups.

The new association, in Bonn, will coordinate activities nationwide.

Otherwise, its aims are much the same as demands made by a Federal government commission of inquiry in 1975.

This said that the mentally ill should have the same legal status as other sick and handicapped people, especially in vocational rehabilitation.

Members of these professions are now eager to establish a good relationship with the relatives in the interests of the patient's well-being.

Most people who suffer from serious mental illnesses (one per cent of the total population in the Federal Republic of Germany) live at home with their families.

Backed by an organisation at federal level the relatives of the mentally ill now have the possibility of exercising greater influence, for example, when new laws are passed in this field.

The chairman of the statutes committee, Edgar Pommern, emphasised a further beneficial effect of the new association for the individuals affected: less public prejudice as people realise that the relatives of the mentally ill are "people like you and I".

"They are not branded for life or anti-social but neighbours, colleagues, just like anybody else."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 June 1985)

Optimism over treatment of depression

The therapeutic resources available to treat depression have never been so good, according to a psychiatrist, Professor G. A. Rudolf, of Münster.

He told a conference in Frankfurt that doctors now only needed to make use of three or four drugs.

He said doctors should prescribe tranquillisers for depression, but for serious mental disturbances they should use medicines or antipsychotics and antidepressants.

A depression was presumed to exist if there was a clear difference between a bad mood and an illness in need of treatment.

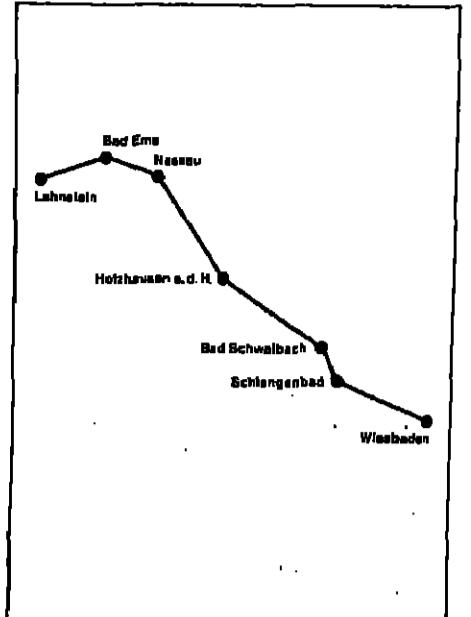
"A person's state of mind, sleeping habits, lack of ability to take decisions or lack of interest were possible signs of a depression."

Rudolf challenged claims that there were more people are depressed today than ever before.

However, more diagnoses of this kind were being made today because greater attention was being given to the symptoms of depression and people were more willing to talk openly about their depression.

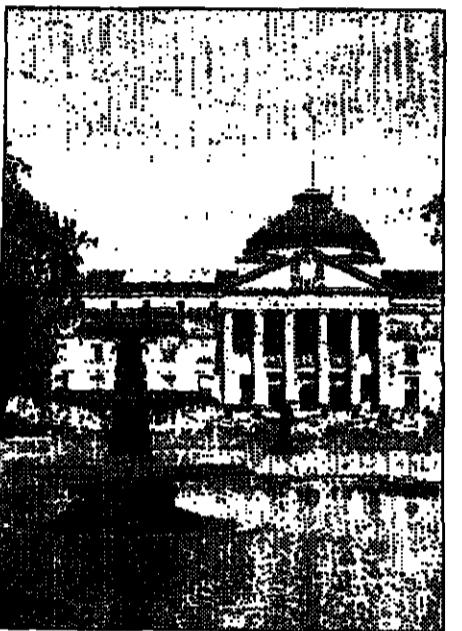
An estimated 1.5 million West Germans had depression capable of being treated.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 June 1985)



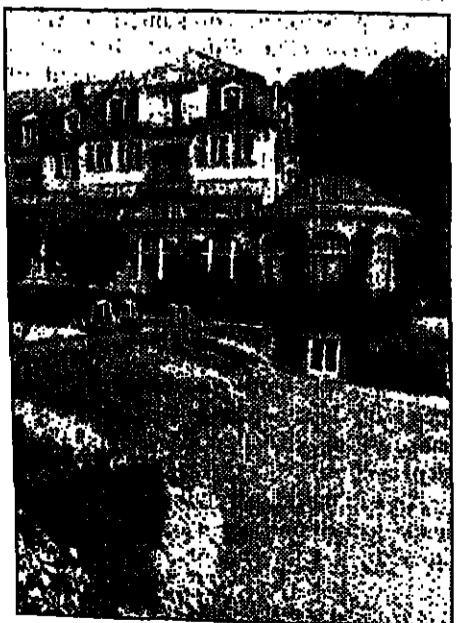
Routes to tour in Germany

The Spa Route



German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic Inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.



- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlangenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
- 4 Bad Schwalbach

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